

Warmer and cloudy; probably rain.

Remember, if you cannot come to us we can go to you. The postoffice and the express companies are our Mail orders conscientiously filled.

MONEY BACK

if goods are not what you want. Today we have a special offering in shirts. They are percale, stiff bosom, detached cuffs, and, although worth 75 cents, we mark them 45 cents

AT THE

Domet Night Shirts at 48 cents.

"BLANKETS"

THE "WOOLEN DEPARTMENT" offers for prompt shipment All-Wool, "Union" and Cotton Blankets. Representative Lines, in the most popular Qualities, Weights and styles.

All-Wool, 4, 5 and 6-pound, "Plain White," "Scarlets," "Grays," "Tans," "Plaids," Extra Fine Robes in "Jacquard," and "Double city yesterday to take part in an argument Colors," "Crib Blankets." A large proportion of the stock in "All-Wool" goods are controlled by us in this territory. The quality of Southern Indiana Express Company Stock, Borders, Size and Packing being to our own order. We quote exceptionally close prices.

Cotton Blankets, practically the complete line of the largest manufacturers, 21/4 to 6 -pound, "White," "Grays," "Naturals," "Fancy Stripes," Plaids, etc. Samples if requested.

HIBBEN, HOLLWEG & CO.

Importers, Jobbers DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, WOOLENS, ETC.

prodigious prairie-like growth of readers-

urn to the new sun in letters.

like dalsies, all alike in the attent eye they

The year has had at least six novels

forty to fifty with editions of 20,000 to 30,000.

Nowadays a book scarcely moves which

does less. Work out this sum, add the edi-

tions of the 800 or more novels with normal

editions and there is a novel production of

not less than some 3,000,000 volumes. No

flood like this exists the world over. The

literary statistics of our urban quadri-

lateral-New York, Chicago, Philadelphia

and Boston-will give you a public library

circulation of 6,000,000 volumes a year, of

which some 4,800,000 are novels. Our lesser

libraries will nearly double this. In all,

this appetite for novel-reading calls for the

issue of 3,000,000 volumes and the circulation

of fiction, new and old, through libraries, is

some 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 volumes. I have

laid bare the basis of my estimate. Any

man can check that chooses. Accurate the

figures are not. Approximately they are.

The big sellers give a round 1,000,000 vol-

umes a year. The next grade another 1,000,-

000. The crowded rank and file as many

more, more rather than less. The libraries,

have flotion is always 70 to 80 per cent, of

the total overturn, run up to a circulation of

wo,000 volumes of action a month in our

cities. This, too, does not reckon the flood

of fiction in two-thirds of our population

cles of book circulation, which a better

the Book-lover's library, whose orders for

ures I hesitate to quote.

wiped out in a day.

sometimes feel-

'Mudie's" than Great Britain ever had in

Letters has never seen a demand like

this, a demand which is as omnivorous as

it is voracious, and which grows by what

it feeds upon. Most of us look on this

locust army of readers as settling only

on the green fields of fresh action. Boys,

and Dickens is forgotten. The gods of

our day, whose rods comforted our youth,

the youth of advancing middle are, are, we

Gods dethroned and deceased, cast forth,

New gods are crowned in the city; their

I doubt it. The amazing note of the

great mass vote in fiction is its eclectic

quality. In a single great store-one of

the five or six largest in the country, but,

after all, only one of a dozen in our four

cities which hold 7,000,000 population-I find

that in a year there are, roughly speaking,

sold 7,000 volumes of Walter Scott, 9,000 of

Thackeray, 12,000 of Eliot, and close to

20,000 volumes of Dickens. George Eliot

and Thackeray sell by sets. Eliot especial-

ly, a set being a cheap present. Cooper,

too, in solitary volumes like the "Path-

finder," runs past all the rest. Scott and

sale of Dickens in the current year at

life saw no year of more. I have no man-

less than 200,000 to 250,000 volumes. His own

ner of doubt that this twelvemonth sees

100,000 volumes of Scott bought by readers.

The estimate includes all the swarm of

cheap piracies, and is by volumes. The

colleges are provincial in these things.

Laurel is green for a season, and love is

As they turn to the new gods of the pass-

Things long past over suffice, and men

Art in Book Cevers.

Some years ago book sellers used to de-

clare that red-bound volumes sold better

than others, when general circumstances

were equal. They argued that the red-

diced buyer more quickly and held it more

fondly than the more sober-hued volumes.

There was just a suggestion of the last

remnants of a barbaric taste in the obser-

vation. Doubtless the average book buyer

would have resented the intimation that

his literary choice could possibly be affected

by the hue of the covers. But there are

signs to-day, although tending distinctly

away from the devotion to red bindings, to

show that the average reader is influenced

The red-bound book has somewhat lost

its vogue. Other arts to attract the hesi-

modern book making, some of the cover

decidedly attractive. With a somewhat

broader scope than is given to the illustra-

tor, who is ordinarily confined to black and

white, the cover designer, with colors and

cover textures to enhance his composition,

has made strong bids for popularity. Nat-

urally the disposition of the publisher, in

preparing for a handsomely covered book.

is to select a tone for the cover which will

harmonize well with those of the design

and will bring out its best features most

satisfactorily. One result is that the more

moderate hoes are selected rather than the

brilliant reds of older times, noticeably sage

Yet with all such devices as the painter's

palette and the binder's tools afford to

tempt the reader, the fact remains that

there is less need to-day for such forms of

immediately conspicuous novels, the fame

of which passes from mouth to mouth and

is spread by the publicity agents of the pro-

more novels printed within the present year

the sales returns would not have been af-

books as with men-those that have won

reputation can safely ignore the rules of

greens, buffs and pale blues.

largely through the eye.

Their reading lists show a belief that

ing moment, but for the great mass

sweet for a day.

Washington Star.

forgotten that were.

large in amount, is small by the

flowers have broken our rods.

not in cities pent and the myriad lesser cir-

(WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.)

BONDS

-WE OFFER-\$131,000 McLean Co., Ill4s

\$5,000 Union Trust Co. Stock. \$17,000 Union Traction Co. of Ind 58 Ind. Title Guar. & Loan Co. Stock. Price 93 H. P. Wasson Pref. Stock Price 105 Price and particulars upon application.

J. F. WILD & CO., Successors to Campbell, Wild & Co.,

205 Stevenson Building.

Physicians' Outfits. Emergency Satchels, Medicine Cases, Instrument Sets, Operating Gowns and Cushions. Physicians' Pocket Knives, with Spatula, and all other suitable articles. Bath Cabinets.

WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO., SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS. 224 and 226 S. Meridan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

tures chosen to assist the understanding. The Scribners. D. Appleton's & Co.'s November announcements include "The Man who Knew Better," by T. Gallon; "Under the

Skylights," by Henry B. Fuller; "The Apostles of the Southeast," by Frank T. Bullen; "The Alien," by F. F. Montresor; "Bookbinding and the Care of Books," by Douglas Cockerell; "While Charlie was Away," by Mrs. Poultney Bigelow; "The teachers tell one, no longer read Scott, Fortune of Christina McNab," by S. Mac-naughton; and the story of "The Art of

"If I were on an art jury," says Mr. James William Pattison, the art critic, "I would gladly vote to accept the relief poster of 'Lazarre' for exhibition. Mrs. Margaret West Kinney has modeled for the Bowen-Merrill Company a statuette of Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood's hero, Lazarre, and has followed very closely the first of the book's illustrations-Andre Castaigne's conception of the French Dauphin. The book-poster in plaster is something new, and this is particularly attractive.

The Westminister Press is the rather imposing name adopted by a publishing firm just established at Franklin, Ind. It is "at the sign of the Abbey, over against the courthouse," in that town. Its purpose | Dickens sell by volumes. The sale of sets, is to issue artistic books and its first | while volume will be "The Last Speech of Wil- side of the call for single volumes. liam McKinley." It will be printed in red one in a position to judge would put the and black from Jenson type, with handcolored initials. Other attractive booklets offered for Christmas purposes include William Morris's "Sir Galahad," Washington Irving's "Christmas and Christmas Eve," Robert Louis Stevenson's "The Sole de Maletroit's Door."

G. P. Putnam's Sons are preparing to issue their fourth and last volume of "Historic Towns." The contents will include the following towns: Marietta, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, Mackinac, Indianapolis, Vincennes, Chicago, Madison, Minneapolis, Des Moines, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Los Angeles, Denver, Santa Fe, Salt Lake City. Spokane, Portland, San Francisco and Monterey. The various historians are carefully selected and each chapter is the work of a man especially fitted to the task. Among the number are Hon. Lyman T. Gage, Hon. M. E. Ailes, Hon. Perry S. Heath, Dr. F. L. Herriott, Victor Rosewater, Edwin Markham, Silas Farmer, Reuben Thwaites, and many others of bound book caught the eye of the unprejuequally high standing.

D. Appleton & Co. announce a standard series of technical handbooks on the artistic crafts, suitable for schools, workshops, Hbraries, and all interested in the arts. The series will be under the general editorship of Mr. W. R. Lethaby, a director of the L. C. C. Central School of Arts and Crafts and professor of design at South Kensington. Each craft will be dealt with by an expert qualified to speak with authority on design as well as on workmanship. The volumes will be fully illustrated. and issued at a moderate price. Mr. Douglas Cockerell will commence the series with "The Craft of Bookbinding and the Preservation of Books: A Text-book for Book- tating reader are being used. The picture binders and Librarians;" to be followed by Mr. H. Wilson on "Gold and Silver Smiths" Work," and Mr. C. Spooner on "Cabinetmaking and Designing." Others are in prep- designs of the past two years having been aration.

NOVEL-READING IN AMERICA.

Great Amount of Fiction Read and Written in 1901.

Talcott Williams, in Review of Reviews. A novel-reading nation which numbers its readers by millions is turning the current of letters into fiction on a scale not yet charted, measured or plumbed. The American mass has here a limitless appetite. It has created editions whose size passes all past records and whose rewards are matching that period of liberal returns for letters, exploitation, at least on the part of more the first two decades of the last century. Of this I had something to say a year ago in reviewing the fiction of 1900. It was ducers. Probably in the case of a dozen or pointed out that a cheapening in the cost of publication and an increase in the number | fected had all of them been presented in of readers had transformed the conditions | the least attractive of bindings. It is with of literary production. I predicted, as the past year has abundantly proved, that fashion and dress as they please. Only the peal it until it has had a fair trial. these changes would meet the needs of a strugglers require the aid of the haber-

Stevenson's Literary Plans. Not the least interesting portions of Mr.

Graham Balfour's "Life of R. L. Stevenson" (just published) are the references to the literary projects that were never carried out. After the production of "Deacon Brodie" Stevenson proposed to busy himself with the following plays:

dashers and tailors to keep them in coun-

"Honor and Arms," drama in three acts. "The King of Clubs," drama in four acts. "Pepy's Diary," comedy. 'The Admirable Crichton," romantic omedy in five acts. 'Ajax," drama in four acts.

"The Passing of Venderlecken" (legend), "Farmer George," historical play in five ACTUAL

'The Gunpowder Plot," historical play. "The Atheist," comedy. "The Mother-in-law," drama.

"Madam Destiny." "Farmer George" was to have covered the whole reign of George III, ending with a scene in which the mad King recovered for a while his reason.

CASE TO BE ARGUED IN THE UNITED STATES COURT TO-DAY.

Senator T. J. Brooks and Joseph H. Shea Will Be in Court-The Industries of Bedford.

Senator T. J. Brooks, of Bedford, and Joseph H. Shea, of Seymour, arrived in the before Judge Baker, in the United States Court, to-day. The case is that of the against the other express companies to compel them to recognize the provisions of the Brooks express bill passed by the last

Messrs. Brooks and Shea, with S. R. Hammill, of Terre Haute, will represent the Southern Indiana Express Company, which is really controlled by the Southern Indiana Railroad, of which John R. Walsh is one of the chief owners. Senator Brooks is the author of the Brooks bill, which is intended to prevent discrimination on the part of one express company against another. The Southern Express Company, established by the Southern Indiana Railroad, has had considerable difficulty in getting the other companies to handle its goods. There are five of these express company suits, which originated in the Lawrence, Jackson and Vigo county United States Court on the application of which run to a circulation of 150,000, onethe old express companies. The argument half as many more which reach 100,000, a to-day will be on the motion of the plainscore with what would once have been the tiff to have the cases remanded to the phenomenal circulation of 50,000, and from State courts.

Mr. Brooks will not be a candidate for a place in the State Senate next year, but will go in for bigger game. He is a candidate for attorney general. He said yesterday that he would not actively push his canvass until next month, when he will go to work in earnest. The senator says Lawrence county, of which Bedford is the county seat, is prosperous and the Republicans are confident. Bedford, a city of that locality, and their product is shipped as far east as Boston, as far west as Kan-Senator Brooks says the people of his locality are naturally eager for the government to build the new Indianapolis federal the quality of the stone Senator Brooks ous Portland stone of England, with which the House of Parliament, Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral in London are constructed. Improvements at Yale College are being made of Indiana limestone, the senator says.

THE ARMY CANTEEN.

The Attitude of the Lieutenant Genbooks are now running in sums of six figeral of the Army.

> To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: No permanent good can possibly come to or to any politician by misrepresenting stubborn facts relating to the anti-canteen law. The tide of public opinion is not in that direction, though to some it may seem to be. For a while it was declared that after than before its enactment, but that edge of the facts. Indeed, it was only a enforced than there was before. Then came the testimony of army officers, and several were found to certify that this was so; even Lieutenant General Miles was iquors were allowed to be sold in it. He as saying: "I don't believe the present a period of prosperity causes a great ex-law should be repealed until it has been tension of the use of these products the deal of talk concerning the canteen. The army canteen, or exchange, or amusement room, as it is variously called, was at first simply a place where soldiers might congregate to play games and amuse themselves. The sale of liquor was not allowed. The last act of Congress places the institution back on the old footing. I am not sure that Congress has made a great mistake in again prohibiting the sale of liquor. Our large manufacturers don't find it necessary to provide places where their employes can congregate and drink. The railroad companies don't. There is very little drinkng among railroad men, and they seem to get along just as well." The correctness of this report having been lenied, a copy of it was sent to the general. who returned it with a note signed officially

by him as lieutenant general, saying: "The extract is substantially correct and represents my present views." And now comes his annual report. In it he reviews the canteen question at length, giving its development from the amusement room in which no intoxicants were allowed to the time when light wines and beer were introduced, and then adds: "The government has now, by an act of ongress, prohibited the sale of intoxicat-

ing beverages in the canteen, and it is be-

leved that no injury has resulted thereby, and that the law has, in the main, been peneficial." In explaining why he favors the present arrangement General Miles directs attention to the fact that "the army s composed principally of young men who have not formed the habit of using liquors, and a large percentage of the men come from homes in the country and small towns and villages in every part of the United States. The prediction that the change would prevent enlistments and increase desertions has not been fulfilled. Since the law was approved. Feb. 2, 1901, the recruiting stations have been thronged with men seeking enlistment for the service, 25,000 men having enlisted since that date, and the percentage of desertions is now far less than in former years. Desertions most cover has become a distinct feature of usually occur during the first six months of enlistment, and a much larger percentage of enlistments has been made during the last six months than heretofore." In support of his assertion that the anti-canteen law has not caused desertions, General Miles gives statistics showing that the percentage of desertions since the canteen was abolished have been smaller than at any other time during the past twenty-five years. The desertions from 1898 to 1900, inlusive, averaged between 4 and 5 per cent. during the first six months of the present year they amounted to only 1.9 per cent ... or less than half the rate under the canteen. General Miles says that the anticanteen law at the West Point Military Academy and the National Soldiers' Home at Washington, where it has been in effect many years, has produced gratifying re-

> It does not necessarily follow that the ranking office of heutenant general gives his opinion on the question absolute authority, but it cannot be pooh-poohed down by the friends of the canteen, whether in the

Indianapolis, Nov. 9.

sults, and adds: "There is no doubt that

the result of the present law in its effect

upon military garrisons will also be bene-

ficial." He therefore advocates that the

anti-canteen law be given a fair and full

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION'S REPORT | state for a charter this week. ON A GREAT INDUSTRY.

Comparative Statement of Cost and Selling Prices in the Three Principal Departments.

LOSS OFTEN CAUSED

"Madam Fate," drama in a prologue and THIS IS NOTABLY THE CASE IN THE ITEM OF RAILS.

> Periods of Price Uniformity-Cause and Scope of the Fluctuations-Pig Iron and Its Influences.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.-The industrial commission to-day issued a special report on an investigation conducted by the commission regarding the cost and selling prices of iron and steel products from 1890 to 1901. The statement shows that in 1890 the cost of steel rails ranged from \$25.93 to \$34.52; in 1891 from \$24.15 to \$25.68; in 1892 from \$22.65 to \$24.82; in 1893 from \$19.25 to \$22.62; in 1894 from \$17.79 to \$21.29; in 1895 from \$16.68 to \$25.47; in 1896 from \$17.72 to \$20.69; in 1897 from \$15.91 to \$17.62; in 1898 from \$16.67 to \$17.81; in 18.9 from \$18.11 in January to \$35.52 in December; in 1900 from | staff. \$36.12 in February to \$21.83 in October; in 1901 from \$21.54 to \$25.98.

According to the showing made there was a margin in the selling price over the cost | Probably Smallest in Thirteen Years, price for every year from 1890 up to July of 1898. In 1890 the margin ran from 73 cents to \$3.50 per ton; in 1891 from \$3.89 to \$5.85; in 1892 from \$4.68 to \$7.35 in 1893 from \$4.75 to \$8.49; in 1894 from \$2.41 to \$6.21; in 1895 from \$1.10 to \$9.06; in 1890 from \$7.31 to \$10.28; in 1897 from 47 cents to \$7.36; in 1898 the highest margin was \$1 3 in January. In July a loss of 5 cents per ton is noted, the cost price being \$17.05, as against a selling price of \$17. Again in June of 1899, when the cost price was \$27.62, there was a loss of 37 cents. In July of that year the loss was \$1.51 on a cost price of \$29.76; in August \$1.15 on a cost price of \$32.15, and in September \$1.48 on a cost price of \$33.98. A loss of about \$1 per ton is also reported for the months of January, February, March, April, May of 1900, when the cost price ranged over \$36 per ton.

Losses are also claimed on steel billets for most of the year 1900, and for the first four months of 1901. A loss is recorded for every month in 1898 on billets. Losses are recorded for the last three months of 1900 on pig iron. The lowest cost of production for pig iron was recorded in 1894, when it was \$8.65 per ton. In 1900 the cost of pig iron was \$15.35.

IMPROVED METHODS. Commenting in a general way the com-

"Beyond qestion there have been steady

improvements in the methods of manufacabout 7,000, is surrounded by limestone | ture tending to reduce the cost of labor quarries which bring much business to the | and incidentals per unit of product. On town. There are about fifteen quarries in | the other hand the advance of wages, from 1899 to 1901, especially as compared with the years immediately preceding, no resas City and south as far as New Orleans. gard to which has been given in making up the figures, may in part have offset the reduction through such improvements. In any case the comparison as to costs will the items of labor and incidentals, since points out that it is the same as the fam- | these represent a comparatively small prorespective raw materials into the finished The variation in prices is commented

upon as follows: "Probably the most conspicuous fact shown in the diagrams is the very rapid and wide variations in the prices of all three of the products comthe diagrams, the price statistics show similar sharp fluctuations. The diagrams sudden decline in the prices of all three the morning of Oct. 1. products during the year 1890. This was followed by a long and gradual fall, which \$16 at the beginning of 1891 to \$10 at the end of 1094. A sudden sharp rise in the prices of all three products is seen in 1895. but this was followed by an almost equally The most noticable movement shown in the diagram is that during 1899 when the price of pig iron rose from \$10 to \$25 and the price of rails from \$17 to \$35. Almost equally sudden and very great, however, was the decline in the prices of these products, especially billets and pig iron, durrehash of the threadbare story that there ing the latter part of 1900. Since that time is more drunkenness where prohibition is there has been a recovery, which leaves the prices of all three products considerably higher than for the years 1890 to 1898. "These often sudden and violent fluctuations show, among other indications, the made to testify in behalf of the canteen by great changes in demand for iron and steel quoting what he had said about it before | products from time to time, and the marked sensitiveness of prices to such changes in was personally interviewed at Buffalo last | demand. No very large stock of iron and summer on the subject, and was reported steel is usually held in advance, and when given a fair trial. There has been a great mills often find themselves temporarily unable to keep pace with the demand, while buyers under certain conditions are willing

to pay almost any price. PERIODS OF UNIFORMITY. "A noteworthy feature of the diagram regarding steel rails is the fact that the selling prices for considerable periods of time throughout the decade covered by the figures have been held uniform. Thus, through most of 1891 and 1892 the uniform to the poetry of living in the Morgan priced named was \$30 per ton; through 1894 | menage. it was \$24 per ton, and through the latter part of 1895 and 1896 it was \$28 per ton. This uniformity in prices is doubtless due to the existence of pools from time to time among the manufacturers and the sudden | temporary home of Mr. Morgan. When | years. changes following the periods of uniformity are probably explicable, not so much by great changes in demand at the precise date of the change in price as by either the breaking of pools or the determination on the part of their managers that the previously fixed prices were too high or too low. It is very commonly stated in the trade journals that the nominal prices quoted for steel rails are not always maintained in practice, but that, secretly or openly, sales are being made below the quoted rates.

To a certain extent the changes in the price of rails are followed by changes in the price of pig iron, but the more or less artificial price of rails indicated in the diagram prevents this parallelism from being as close as it is in the case of billets and pig iron. We find that the cost of rails, which depends largely on the price of the chief constituent, pig iron, varies much more greatly from month to month than the selling price, while on the other hand it occasionally happens that a very sudden change in the selling price of rails appears unaccompanied by any correspondingly sudden changes in cost. It naturally follows that the margin between the cost and selling price is a much more variable quantity in the case of rails than in the case of billets. The greater increase in the margin during the year 1896 is noteworthy, while still more striking is the fact that from 1897 to the middle of 1900 almost no margin appears. During 1899 the price of rails did not increase as rapidly as that of steel billets, and in some months lagged even behind that of pig iron, so that the margin on rails for several months in 1899 and 1900 was considerably less than zero. On the other hand the price of rails did not fall as suddenly in 1900 as the price of pig iron or the cost of rails, so that for a short time the margin rises to a very high point, but almost immediately thereafter falls rapidly to approximately zero."

ON THE COLOR LINE.

Atlanta Stationary Engineers Organize a New Association.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 10.-The United States Motive Power Association of Stationary Engineers has been formed here. army or out. At all events, it will be a The association is composed of the memperllous undertaking for Congress to re- bers of the Atlanta Association of Sta- really seem a pity that Mr. J. Pierpont Company; damages. Demand, \$5,000. Suthe national association at the Rochester only one set of digestive organs?

were admitted to the association The officers of the new association are in orrespondence with members in Louisville, Pensacola and other Southern associations. The new association is the only association of strictly white engineers in America. Application will be made to the secretary of

IRISH LEADERS SPEAK.

Great Meeting Held in Boston-Escort of State Troops.

BOSTON, Nov. 10 .- Ireland's hopes and aims were told in dramatic language to 8,000 men and women in Mechanics' Hall tonight by the Irish envoys, John P. Redmond, P. A. McHugh and Thomas O'Donnell. This great gathering was directed DATA ON TRANSPACIFIC CABLE by the United Irish League and the presiding officer was William Lloyd Garrison. His address was well in keeping with the sentiment of the evening. Mr. Redmond was the first speaker and

in his opening he referred to his first address here eighteen years ago, when John B. O'Reilly presided. Since that time, he said, he had been engaged in and out of the House of Commons, in many countries and in the prison cell for the Irish cause, He gave a detailed account of the work of uniting the various factions, which has resulted in the United Irish League. Mr. O'Donnell, who was next introduced told of the aims of the British Nationa League, reviewed the method of selecting Irish members of Parliament and referred facetiously to his attempt to instruct the lustration of the growth of the American members of Parliament in the Irish lan-

for the Irish people and said they must ollow the policy of Parnell. He said that in Ireland there were only two factionsone for the Irish people and the other against them. He paid a tribute to Mr. Redmond, the leader of the Irish parliamentary delegation. The guests of the evening were escorted

to the hall from the Bellevue, on Beacon hill, by seven companies of the Ninth Regiment, M. V. M., with their colors, com-manded by Col. W. H. Donovan and his

OHIO'S SMALL VOTE.

with One Exception. CINCINNATI, Nov. 10 .- With almost half of the official returns from the eighty-eight counties in Ohio received it is estimated ifornia, where it came into competition that the total vote may be 100,000 less than with English Cardiff coal. They have av- W. B. Barry Saw and Supply Co. for Governor two years ago, when 920,872 votes were cast, and almost a quarter of a but at present, owing to the scarcity of million less than for President last year, when the total vote of Ohio was 1,940.121. Notwithstanding the increase in population during the past thirteen years the

Governor since that time, with a single ex-The returns show that the greatest shortage was among the Democrats outside of the cities, and it is still variously attributed to the silver question, prevailing prosperity, the death of McKinley, indorsement of President Roosevelt, Governor Nash and

total vote will likely be much less than

for President in 1888, when it was 841,941,

and probably less than has been cast for pany the fleets in time of war.

MORGAN'S HOSPITALITY.

Senator Foraker and other causes.

How He Provided for the Wants of His Ministerial Guests.

San Francisco Examiner. One of the finest, most spacious, most

iness for Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and his California street, on Nob hill, the hill of with rolling lawns around it, looking down a strategic sense, and supplies of coal on the city and the bay and the ships in the harbor. It is beautiful and comfort- at most of the Atlantic ports, including a building of Indiana stone. In support of | not be greatly vitiated by inaccuracies in | able within, with the soft rugs of the | complete modern plant at Norfolk. Admiral Orient, with softly gleaming marble chisportion of the cost of transforming the eled by artist hands, with rare pictures broideries stitched by patient ones. The house had been opened, Holland covers had been removed, the sunlight had been allowed to stream in, the beds had been pared, and most of all in the prices of pig aired, the vases had been filled with fresh iron. Even in earlier years, not covered by | flowers, the table had been laid and breakfast was waiting for half a hundred when herewith presented bring out the great and the Morgan special rolled in at 8 o'clock on of the Pacific ocean west of the Hawaiian

That is the way an American king-the brought the price of pig iron down from | king of finance-has things done for him. He had sent ahead of him Louis Sherry,

cooked the breakfast on the morning of To be sure, that first breakfast on the morning of the arrival was not eaten. Mr. Morgan preferred breakfasting on the "Morgan special" instead, so that breakfast was thrown to the dogs, or the cats, or into the ash barrel, or goodness knows where. There is no record of what became of it, But there were many breakfasts after that, and dinners, and luncheons, and suppersand what breakfasts, and dinners, and and costs paid. luncheons, and suppers! What master-

pieces! What poems! Louis Sherry is an artist in gastronomy That is what made him caterer to New York's smart set. That is what helped him put the Delmonico nose out of joint. The Delmonico cuisine was a dream, but the awarded to plaintiff. Order to pay \$25 into Sherry method of serving was what caught the wayward fashionable fancy. A Sherry banquet is a feast for the eyes as well as for the appetite, and Sherry spared neither time, nor ingenuity, nor expense in adding

Everything was in Sherry's hands. Sherry lived at the Palace Hotel-his aids, the steward, the chef, the less important servants carried out his instructions in the Crocker kitchen, the Crocker dining room, the whole Crocker house, which was the Sherry and his staff arrived the caretaker of the Crocker mansion introduced the steward and the chef to the proper tradespeople to patronize-Mr. Sherry left all the cree of divorce. Judgment against plaintiff buying to his skilled aids. Every morning the Sherry steward and the Sherry chefthe first a keen, sharp-eyed little Irishman, the other an amiable, blonde Frenchman. went a-marketing. Every morning the choicest ducks, the plumpest squabs, the finest capons, the tenderest poultry went into the Morgan market basket-which is, of course, only figurative. Market wagon would be nearer the mark. Every morning the pick of the fruits and vegetables, the juiciest and best cuts of meat, the freshest of oysters, the chief beauties of the fish stand, the newest-laid eggs went to the Morgan pantry. For game, poultry, meat, oysters, fish,

fruit, vegetables, butter, eggs, milk, cream and groceries Sherry's buyers spent each day an average of \$200 for Mr. Morgan and his guests and the retinue of servants. Fifty dollars spent for game and poultry, another \$50 and more for groceries, a little less for meats, \$20 or \$25 for oysters and fish, \$10, \$15 or \$20 for fruits and vegetables, from \$7 to \$10 for butter and eggs, a few dollars here and a few dollars there for trifles, and an ordinary day's marketing for Mr. Morgan was done. The table was kept fair and the house sweet with flowers, and in the little matter

of fresh blossoms alone it took from \$50 to \$100 a day to supply the decorations. with no anxiety about expense when it is a matter of entertaining and getting an effect. As for wines, the choicest vintages were brought out by Sherry, including Johannesberger, at \$23 a bottle, which makes it about \$4 a glass. Each dish in the Morgan household is a work of art. Each meal has its individual

beauty. There are wonderful molds for everything, from pates to ices, sauces for beauty as well as flavor, and blending of poor person. colors to make a picture. Each dinner is a picture in itself. There was, for example, the dinner on the day the Columbia finally won the cup. That was a Columbia dinner. The name cards and menus bore a picture of the Columbia, and a wonderful creation in ices was a perfect model of the victorious American yacht. And this is only an instance. There was nothing unusual about Mr.

Morgan's San Francisco spread. His table is as rich and luxurious any day of the year. Doesn't it seem, amid such abundance, such excellence, such cookery, such | perfor Court, Room 2. taste, such gastronomic art-doesn't it tionary Engineers, which withdrew from | Morgan has, after all, only one stomach, perior Court, Room 1.

CARING FOR THE NAVY

REPORT OF ADMIRAL BRADFORD COVERS A WIDE SCOPE.

Growth of the Navy Strikingly Indicated by the Year's Figures in the Item of Coal Purchased.

DEPARTMENT HAS MADE ALL THE NECESSARY SURVEYS.

Only Scant Reference Given to Wire less Telegraphy-More Hydrographic Offices Needed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 .- A striking il

navy is presented in the single statement in Mr. McHugh spoke on the bright outlook | the annual reports of Admiral R. B. Bradford, chief of the Equipment Bureau of the navy, that he spent \$2,273,111 last fiscal year for 324,108 tons of coal at an average cost of \$7.01 per ton. The report says this was nearly 95,713 more tons of coal than was used during the preceding fiscal year. Ten years ago the coal consumption was 73,000 tons per annum. The domestic coal costs \$6.20 per ton and the foreign coal, of which there were used 105,066 tons, costs \$8.50 per ton. Admiral Bradford has scattered American coal all over the world, wherever suitable storage could be found. He has placed 12,000 tons at Yokohama and 5,000 tons at Pichilinque, Mexico, and he has sent large quantities to Guam and to the Philippines. He carried 9,000 tons by water from the Atlantic coast to Mare island, Caleraged the same in cost, viz., \$9.29 per ton, American freight vessels, the best Cardiff coal is considerably cheaper at Mare island. It is recommended that two large steam 10,000-ton colliers be built to keep depots supplied in time of peace and to accom-

> Summarizing the work at the various coaling stations during the year, the report takes up Cavite, and says the bureau is about to open bids for a 45,000-ton coaling station there. Efforts have been made to obtain a site for a coaling station at Cebu, but thus far without success. Coaling stations have been located at Port Isabella, Bassalin island, and at Polloc, Mindanao. A station has been established at Yokohama, Japan, and it is now fully stocked with coal. The same is true at Pichilingue, Mexico, where, through the courtesy of the Mexican government, our coal and colliers have been admitted to the station without port or customs of any kind.

In the West Indies a little work has been uxurious mansions in the city was in read- done at San Juan, but Admiral Bradford | vs. Indianapolis Gas Company. Marion S. expresses regret that little progress has been made at securing sites for other coal guests on their arrival to attend the recent | depots in the West Indies. It is said to be Episcopal convention-the Crocker home on | particularly essential that some of the deep-water ports of Cuba should be available for this purpose, as the entire waters the Western millionaires. It sits apart, surrounding Cuba are most important in should be near at hand. Estimates are submitted for improvement of coaling stations Bradford specifically says:

"As the department is aware, efforts are being made to establish other naval coal painted by gifted fingers and exquisite em- | depots at important localities which it is deemed unwise to describe in a report of a public character. Admiral Bradford says very little about his favorite project of a transpacific sub-

marine telegraph cable, contenting himself with the statement that the bureau is now in possession of all data required, so far as surveys are concerned, to lay this cable. In the same connection he renews his ecommendation for a careful examination islands, to locate dangers to navigation. He recommends that additional hydrographic offices be established at Manila and at Pensacola, Fla.

The report says the subject of wireless telegraphy was followed carefully during the year, but it does not appear advisable set. Louis Sherry, who is a millionaire to adopt any particular system at present rapid decline, and during 1897 and 1898 the in his own right (or who ought to be if or to acquire any more apparatus than prices stood practically at a bottom figure. he isn't from the prices one pays for Sher- necessary for purposes of instruction. It is ry ices and Sherry salads in New York); clear that no system as yet has passed bewell, this Louis Sherry, with a chef and a | youd the experimental stage. Though most steward and servants of less importance, of the principal naval powers have adopted preceded Mr. Morgan's party to San Fran- | some form of wireless telegraphy for their cisco by a few days, opened up the Crocker | ships, it is believed from the reports remansion, got it in readiness, laid in the ceived that none is satisfactory. It was supplies and got everything ready for Mr. | clearly shown during the international Morgan and his guests, laid the table and | yacht races that the difficulties of "interference" could not be overcome with the apparatus then used.

THE COURT RECORD.

SUPERIOR COURT. Room 3-Vinson Carter, Judge. William Kattau et al. vs. Aaron Blair; account. Finding and judgment against de-

CIRCUIT COURT. Henry Clay Allen, Judge. Cornelia F. Cosler vs. Curtis Cosler: divorce. Finding for plaintiff. Decree of divorce. Custody of child, Ethel Cosler,

court within ninety days for plaintiff's attorney. Judgment against defendant for Minnie Neff vs. William D. Neff; di

vorce. Defendant defaulted. Submitted to court. Finding for plaintiff. Decree of divorce. Judgment against defendant for Eliza Uprichard vs. William Uprichard:

divorce. Defendant defaulted. Submitted to court. Finding for plaintiff. Decree of divorce. Judgment against plaintiff for costs. Order forbidding marriage within two Edward M. Hutton vs. Sophronia L. Hutton; divorce. Defendant defaulted. Sub-

mitted to court. Finding for plaintiff. Defor costs. Will McGuire vs. Alice McGuire; divorce. Defendant defaulted. Submitted to court, are more often called, is that the power of Finding for plaintiff. Decree of divorce, a real-estate broker does not generally ex-Judgment against plaintiff for costs. Order | tend to execute a sale, but merely to bring forbidding marriage within two years.

court. Evidence heard in part. plaintiff. Decree of divorce. Custody of [86 Northwestern Rep., 426.] children, Eula, May, Paulina and Laurina, awarded to plaintiff. Judgment against defendant for costs. Nellie Peck vs. Alonzo V. Peck; divorce. Evidence concluded. Finding for plaintiff. Decree of divorce. Plaintiff's maiden name,

Nellie Nally, restored. Order against defendant topay \$20 within sixty days for plaintiff's attorney. Judgment against defendant for costs. On motion of Henry H. Hornbrook, Theophilus J. Moll admitted to bar. Union Trust Company, administrator, vs. Catherine Mezger; intermeddling. Application for receiver submitted to court. Defendant deposits with clerk note for \$4,000

Daniel A. Chenoweth vs. Standard Tack and Brad Company; receivership. Receiver authorized to sell property at public sale and to sell certain property to William H. Nellie Kelly vs. Lewis Kelly; divorce. Defendant defaulted. Submitted to court.

and \$100 cash to abide suit.

CRIMINAL COURT. Fremont Alford, Judge. James Johnson; murder, John F. Mc-Cray and Amos Hines appointed attorneys

to defend him on defendant's affidavit as a Herbert Roseboom and Charles Herskey petit larceny and robbery. Defendant Roseboom pleads gullty to petit larceny. Fine, \$1 and imprisonment in county jail for four Has been used over fifty years by millions of

NEW SUITS FILED. Ada E. Bradley vs. Edgar H. Bradley; divorce. Superior Court, Room 3. Consolidated Coal and Lime Company vs. perior Court, Room 3. Sheldon-Foster Glass Company vs. Gladiator Chemical Company; on account. Su-

Ida Mains vs. Indianapolis Street-railway Albert Thesing, by next friend, vs. In-

Difficult Digestion

That is dyspepsia.

It makes life miserable. Its sufferers eat not because they WANT to-but simply because they

They complain of a bad taste in the mouth, a tenderness at the pit of the stomach, a feeling of puffy fulness, headache, heartburn and what not.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cured Joseph F. Laine, Flanagan, Ky., who writes: "I was troubled with dyspepsia for a number of years and took medicine that did me no good. I was advised by friends to try Hood's Sarsaparilla which I did and it put my bowels in perfect condition, gave me strength and energy and

Hood's Sarsaparilla Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Beware of substitutes. Buy Hood's and only Hood's.

made me feel like a new person."

J. H. BLOOR, Dentist

Office-414 Lemcke Building. Residence-1711 North New Jersey street. Telephone New 143.

SAWS AND MILL SUPPLIES.

ATKINS SAWS

Were awarded Two Gold Medals at the Pan-American Exposition. They are superior to all others. FACTORIES: 408 South Illinois Street.

AWS BELTING and EMERY WHEELS SPECIALTIES OF

132 S. PENN. ST. All kinds of Saws repaired.

Ranges-Gas and Gasoline Stoves.

LILLY & STALNAKER, 114 and 116 E. Washington St.

dianapolis Street-railway Company; damages. Demand, \$15,000. Circuit Court. Percy E. Rowe vs. the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; on benefit certificate. Superior Court, Room 3.

HIGHER COURTS' RECORD. SUPREME COURT. -Minute.-

19690. State ex rel. City of Indianapolis C. Appellee's brief (8.) -New Case .-19740. State of Indiana vs. Chester Carpenter. Huntington C. C. Record. As-

signment of errors. Notices served below.

Submitted under Rule 19. Appellant's brief (8.) APPELLATE COURT.

-Minutes.-3842. John B. Crafton vs. Michael T. Carmichael. Lawrence C. C. Appellant's mo-tion to strike appellee's brief from files. Notice of motion. Brief on motion (8.) 3690. Samuel R. Alden et al. vs. Martin Blum, administrator, et al. Allen S. C. Appellants' petition to transfer (5.) 4081. City of Greenfield vs. Mary E. John-

Hancock C. C. Appellant's reply brief (8.) 3695. C. & E. I. Railroad Company vs. Thomas J. Richards. Warren C. C. Appellant's petition to transfer. 4122. Josiah Gwin vs. State ex rel. Thomas Hanlon, auditor, etc. Floyd C. C. Appellant's petition for extension of time. 4123. Josiah Gwin vs. State ex rel Thomas Hanlon, auditor, etc. Floyd C. C. Appellant's petition for extension of time. 4192. The Lux & Talbott Stone Company vs. Albert W. Donaldson et al. Cass C. C Appellees' assignment of cross-errors, Appellees' petition and brief to transfer to Su-

-New Case .-4223. State Bank of Indiana vs. Victor M. Backus et al. Marion S. C. Record. Assignment of errors. Joinder in error by

preme Court. Notice. Appellant's answer

to motion to transfer (3.)

appellee Rand Drill Company. Notice. RECENT LEGAL OPINIONS.

-Libel-Publication of Pleadings .-The Texas Court of Civil Appeals has held that the publication in a newspaper of a pleading containing defamatory matter is not privileged. Parties to actions themselves are privileged from suit for accusations made in their pleadings, for the reason that the pleadings are addressed to courts where the facts can be fairly tried, and to no other parties. But the right does not extend to third persons. fendant for \$218.62 and costs. Judgment | The public have no rights to any information in private suits until they have come up for hearing or action in open court. [64

Southwestern Rep., 686.] -Husband and Wife-Allowance to Wife-A contract made upon consideration of marriage, by which the husband agrees to pay the wife an allowance of a specific sum per week, is invalid, unless it is in writing and signed by the parties. [66 Pacific Rep. (Oklahoma, Judge Burford), 280.]

-Trademarks-Counterfeiting.-Under statutes which make counterfeiting a misdemeanor, and which define a trademark as a mark to indicate the maker, owner or seller of merchandise, and which is affixed to an article to denote that it was manufactured, produced, etc., by him, it is held that a label in long and continuous use by manufacturers as a peculiar mark indicative of the origin of their product was a trade-mark, the counterfeiting of which was a misdemeanor. [61 Northeastern Rep. (New York), 175.]

-Factors and Brokers-Commissions .-The difference between ordinary brokers and real-estate brokers, or agents, as they the parties together, or to negotiate for Leonard J. Brown vs. Jessie V. Brown; di- the contract. In the matter of compensavorce. Defendant defaulted. Submitted to tion, therefore, a real-estate broker has earned his commission if he is the means Bertha R. Morris vs. Joseph F. Morris; of producing a purchaser ready and willing divorce. Submitted to court. Finding for | to buy upon terms acceptable to the owner.

> -Adverse Possession-Computing Period.-In an action of ejectment, in computing the statutory period necessary to hold possession, the period of war between the North and the South must be excluded. [30 Southern Rep. (Alabama), 61.]

> -Carriers of Passengers.-A newsboy jumping on and off a moving street car to sell papers, without requesting the conductor to stop to receive or discharge him, and without receiving permission or asking leave or license, is held, in a recent Missouri case, not to be a passenger towards whom the carrier is required

> to exercise a high degree of care. [52 Lawyers' Reports Annotated, 851.] -Municipal Bonds-Private Purposes.-Plaintiff purchased the bonds of a certain town issued to raise money to reimburse drafted men, under the mistaken belief that the law authorizing the issue was not in violation of the constitutional provision prohibiting any town from incurring any indebtedness except for town purposes. It was held that the payment of the bonds was voluntary and cannot be recovered back, since it was a mistake of law and

not of fact. [72 New York Supplement, 222.] Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

mothers for their children while teething with periect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhoen, whether arising from teething or other causes For sale by druggists in every part of the world, Laakman, Sherer & Co. et al.; on note. Su- Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25 cents a bottle.

Assist nature in her efforts to shake off a cough or cold, or she may revenge herself by giving up the contest. Remember that with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for an ally, she will extinguish the worst cough in a few days. Sold by all druggists. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 2 minuta